UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7333

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

SPR: (1992-96) $ 5 000 000
(INT/92/400) - Minimizing Impact of HIV on Development

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	29 July 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 600 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$2 600 000

Project background

In a little over a decade the HIV virus has crossed all geographic boundaries as well as divisions of class, race, religion, gender and sexual orientation. No country is spared, no population is immune. One in 250 adults in the world is HIV-infected. Infections occur mostly among adults in their productive years; and AIDS develops most frequently among women in their twenties and among men in their thirties. In many large cities throughout the world, AIDS has become the leading cause of death for your adults aged 20-40 years. In an increasing number of countries, ten percent of new infections are in children born to infected mothers. Globally, as of 1992, over 75 percent of cumulative HIV infections in adults and 90 percent of new infections are estimated to have been heterosexually transmitted.

The impact on individuals, families, communities and nations will increase dramatically over the next two or three decades. Based on their own conservative assumptions, the World Health Organization predicts that more 40-50 million adults will have become infected by the turn of the century. The epidemic is a health crisis which also threatens social and economic progress. To more fully understand the implications of the above-referenced statistics, one has to understand the ways in which this epidemic differs from other disasters or situations. There are two basic factors. First, it affects people who are responsible for the support and care of others: children, the elderly, extended family members. This means that by the year 2000, apart from an estimated 50 million adults who are infected, sick or dead, another 150 to 200 million dependents will have been affected: traumatized by the loss of their parents or children, left destitute, families scattered or children homeless. The second factor is that the epidemic affects adults in their economically and socially most active years. The extent of illness and death caused by the epidemic could deplete critical sections of the labour force, undermine the public sector capacity to govern, lead to social and civil unrest and adversely affect every sector of the economy, including agriculture, industry, transport, health and social welfare.

[1/] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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The consequences of the spread of the virus will be inexorable and awesome. The challenge facing national and international communities is to act speedily and effectively to limit the further spread of the epidemic and to minimize its impact. In light of this UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to achieve policies, strategies and programmes at national, inter-country and international levels based on a better understanding of what responses are effective in limiting further transmission of the virus and minimizing its socioeconomic impact on families, communities and nations and the capacity to implement these in a sustainable manner.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) enhance the relevance, quality and effectiveness of national and technical assistance programmes and, in particular, of UNDP's Fifth Cycle programming in response to the HIV epidemic; and (b) involve development partners (NGOs, CBOs, governments, UN agencies, donors, etc.) in identifying and supporting effective interventions for responding to the multi-sectoral dimensions of the epidemic.

Project activities will include: (a) conducting 10-12 innovative strategies and approaches for effective and sustainable behaviour change and support to affected communities developed, field tested and documented; (b) developing community based and oriented approaches/methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the process and impact of HIV intervention programmes designed, and field tested in a select number of countries (2-4 initially in Africa and Asia); (c) programming tools for multisectoral strategic planning designed and field tested in 2-3 countries; and (d) providing the policy level, management and technical personnel representing government, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and women's organizations with a working knowledge of effective and sustainable strategies for behaviour change, support to affected communities, multisectoral planning and community based monitoring related to the HIV epidemic.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 65 work-months of short-term consultancy services; three sub-contracts with recognized NGOs, research institutes and UN agencies to implement key programme components; travel for UNDP oversight; workshops/seminars and communications and support for publications reproduction and dissemination.

Collaborative financing activities are being developed with other resources being directed toward the epidemic by UNDP (country, interregional and inter-country IPFs, other SPR allocations), NGOs, governments, donors and financing institutions.

Financial data

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Personnel	550 000
Subcontract	1 225 000
Training	675 000
Miscellaneous	150 000
Total	2 600 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT OF

(INT/92/209) - Support to Governments in Integrating Environment and Development

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
GC DEPT.

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	29 July 1992
Expected duration:	12-18 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Various agencies
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$750 000 Source of funds: SPR
Government cost sharing:	Various
Total UNDP budget:	$750 000

Project background

Many developing countries are already making efforts to integrate environmental considerations into their development activities; and are actively formulating strategies and plans necessary to set the direction to sustainable development and to identify national priorities for the allocation of domestic and international resources to address major environmental and development challenges. UNDP is expecting a greater interest and willingness on the part of governments to pursue their development goals in a sustainable manner as they begin to implement recommendations of UNCED. However, governments lack necessary technical capacity and need advice and assistance in analyzing programmes and identifying gaps and weaknesses. It would greatly enhance the capacity and effectiveness of the governments if assistance could be provided quickly and to the point through topic specific consultancies.

The resources requested will enable UNDP to assist governments by despatching consultants, arranging workshops, providing links to experts, and conducting short-term training in order to develop and strengthen country programmes in support of sustainable development. This exceptional funding window is clearly needed both because it is intended to cover cases not covered under other existing projects or arrangements, and as a vehicle for building up capacity to deal with the larger facilities (Capacity 21, GEF) planned or already in place. The activities should be of a catalytic nature which would help governments in their strategic analysis and thinking in regard to sustainable development and capacity building.

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Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) assist governments to focus on sustainable development in the country programme and in the development plans of the country; (b) formulate national or regional sustainable development strategies and programmes as follow-up to UNCED; (c) enhance the understanding and capacity of governments in the implementation of sustainable development through the design and monitoring of their own policies and programmes; and (d) prepare examples as an analysis of a country programme in terms of sustainability either overall or within specific sectors, or an analysis of how the country programme or other development activities relate to the recommendations in Agenda 21. All of these activities will better enable developing countries to define their development priorities within sustainable possibilities.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a short-term consultancy for 2-3 weeks; international consultancies in environment and development; workshops, seminars and in-service training; travel; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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National consultancies	180 000
International consultancies	300 000
Workshops, seminars and Training	170 000
Travel	50 000
Miscellaneous	50 000
Total	750 000

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